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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Condensed
PLANTING GUIDE
of
FILBERTS

WALNUTS

CHESTNUTS



COLUMBIA NURSERY CO.

Growers since 1911

300 N. E. Columbia Boulevard

PORTLAND, OREGON



IT HAS been thoroughly demonstrated that the Pacific Northwest is peculiarly adapted to the commercial growing of filberts and this cannot be said of any other section of the United States. As our domestic demand greatly exceeds the supply and the area in which to grow them is limited and the crop profitable it naturally follows that the acreage is increasing. However, we have only begun planting and it will be many years before enough home grown filberts will be produced to supply the demand.

For the benefit of those who contemplate planting filberts, the writer has endeavored to set forth in as few words as possible some facts pertaining to filberts and filbert culture.

PROPAGATION

We offer two types of propagated filberts; tip layered one year, and tip layered and run in nursery row one or more years to develop stronger and better root system.

Each type has its advantages; the tip layer 1 year can be headed any height desired, the buds along the trunk will force wood growth wherever top is cut. Many planters have their own idea where this should be done.

The transplanted trees are branched at about proper height according to grade, and have the advantage of older developed roots, although 1 year trees are never sent out without sufficient fine roots to develop properly.

In the above two types, ninety-five per cent of the filbert trees are still set out. They are on their own natural roots which develop the fastest and sturdiest trees and come into bearing first.

There are many methods and ways to propagate filberts. They can be grown from seed and later budded and grafted. The disadvantage of this, however, is that the trunk may become damaged or broken off, which occasionally happens. Although a sprout from the base may be selected to form a new top which will catch up with the others as the roots are still there, the sprout from the seedling would prove of little value since seedlings always revert back and are inferior. We graft seedlings only to obtain varieties that are scarce and to get certain pollenizers.

Another method of propagating is from suckers dug up from the base of old trees and further developed. However, these are bad to sucker and often get mixed from sprouts which come from seed. If you are not certain of the trees being of good strain you are simply getting a poor foundation for your orchard.

Our filberts are propagated from a mother bed that contains nothing but ascertained best strain introduced by Mr. Quarenberg of Vancouver, Washington, the "daddy" of filberts.

Never buy filberts from an amateur because he offers them cheap or below the market price. There is too much at stake for what little you may think you save from the market price.

SUCKERLESS FILBERTS

We do not endorse any other methods of filbert propagation than contained herein. As it is natural for filberts to grow in bush form they are inclined to throw up sprouts from the base but are forced by training to grow in tree form.

If the suggestions herein are followed, the tops will soon take all the sap and sprouting will be a minor chore as the trees get older. Until our State Horticulture endorses, and it is proven that any other roots than our own are superior, we will not offer any other for sale. We hesitate to introduce new and unproven introductions at our customers' expense unless we are sure of the merits claimed for them. Let the other fellow experiment if he wishes, is our motto.

POLLINATION

The filbert is not self-pollinating; therefore, more than one variety must be planted in an orchard to secure results. The Barcelona is the most widely planted main crop nut; DuChilly the second.

The DuChilly will pollinize the Barcelona but the latter will not pollinize the DuChilly. For cross pollinizers, Daviana is considered best and White and Red Aveline very good.

The approved proportion to use in Oregon generally is 85% Barcelona, 10% DuChilly, 5% Daviana and White Aveline. Pollinizers used every third tree in every third row or even every second row. Daviana being a long nut, can be sold along with DuChilly.

Opinions may differ on the matter of pollenization but experience has shown that it is best not to depend on any particular pollinizer. Peculiar blooming habits of filberts prove that a tested pollinizer will act favorably one year and fail the next. However, by using the combination recommended a good yield may be expected. Many growers top graft in additional recommended pollinizers later, which is a good plan. By using several sorts you extend your pollen period over a longer season, thereby insuring a much heavier yield, catching both the early and late blooms.

VARIETIES

DuChilly. A large, long nut, about 50% self husking; balance readily husked by machinery or by hand. Finest of quality, demanding a premium over Barcelona and often used as a main crop variety, when pollinized with Clackamas, Alpha, or Gasaway.

Barcelona. The Barcelona far out-ranks any other variety still planted, in point of acreage. It is a large, round nut, fully self-husking, rich in flavor, uniform in size, clean in pellicle and very prolific. Tree is a strong upright grower and to the best of our knowledge is still the best commercial variety to plant.

There are several new varieties being introduced and propagated, such as the Brixnut, Majestic, and several others. However, these usually show some weakness, either are light bearers, or the kernel does not fill well, although these claims may not be well founded.

It seems to us, though, that the Brixnut is pretty well established as a large new nut, originated in Oregon, so that it can be confidently planted. The Brixnut, as one introducer describes it, together with its pollinizer, the Hall's Giant, form a combination of exceptional merit. In quality of meat, thinness of shell, absence of pellicle, certainty of crop, size, productivity, absence of blanks, in fact in all qualities and qualifications of filberts, the Brixnut scores so high that its excellence is quite generally admitted.

The Brixnut and its pollinizer are budded or grafted on seedlings, not of their own roots, consequently they cost more to produce and come higher in price. We can furnish them at established market prices on application.

We grow the following and can supply them in limited quantities: Alpha, Nottingham, Gasaway, Montebello, Kentish Cob, and English Cluster, but only along with commercial filbert orders as pollinizers.

Planting by us:

We will plant the orchard, expertly plant and properly distribute the pollinizers and trim, within a radius of fifty miles of Portland, at from \$.07 to \$.10 per tree, depending upon the size of the order. Walnut trees \$.25 each. This is probably cheaper than you can do it yourself.

WHERE TO PLANT

The filbert tree thrives and produces only in a mild moist climate such as ours of the Pacific Northwest. It requires only a fertile, deep, well drained soil with good cultivation to grow and flourish. There should be no underlaying strata of rock or hardpan, nor is a steep hillside desirable, especially a south exposure.

The filbert is a hardy tree and is not affected unfavorably by ordinary frosts or cold. It is a regular bearer, blooming over a long period—so rain, frost, snow or freezing has little effect on the nut production. So far no serious insect or pest has appeared to reduce the yield of the two leading commercial varieties, the Barcelona and the DuChilly, therefore excessive spraying is unnecessary.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

The time to plant is as soon after the tree becomes dormant and the ground can be properly prepared. The bulk of the planting is done in December, January and February, and even as late as March, but the earlier the better. The filbert is usually not wholly dormant until December.

Prepare the ground by deep plowing and disking. Plant the trees at least twenty feet apart each way. possibly twenty-five feet is better on rich soil. Dig a hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter and a foot in depth. Dig the hole only as fast as you plant the tree so it cannot dry out. If you are planting nursery trees with the sprouting wood cut away and the roots evenly trimmed as they should be, fill up the center of the hole, making a mound even with the surrounding ground surface. Place the tree thereon with the roots carefully spread out, packing the fine earth around them solidly and heaping it well up about the tree until the roots have taken a firm hold.

Trees thus planted will become practically sproutless if the first sprouts are kept cut or rubbed off as they appear. This mounding brings crown of tree close to surface, making it easier to get at sprouts properly so they won't reappear.

A well rooted filbert tree has a considerable mass of fibrous roots and it is very important that these are not allowed to dry out at any time. Be very careful in this particular for many trees are lost by disregarding this point.

CULTIVATION, CARE AND PRUNING

Do not neglect your cultivation. This is of prime importance, both to loosen the earth, keep down the weeds but especially to conserve the moisture. Both young and old trees require cultivation.

Keep off the sprouts or suckers, rubbing or cutting them off as fast as they appear is the best way. They deprive the tree of just that much strength and growth. The tree should be crowned from 30 to 36 inches above the ground, hence keep off all branches or shoots below this.

Prune as you would any tree in the beginning to shape it up. Later, as the tree approaches the bearing stage, unless you are familiar with the habits of the filbert, it is best to get the advice of an experienced grower or hire it done by one you are sure knows how to prune a filbert tree. It is impossible in this article to instruct one just how a filbert tree should be pruned and it is very important that it is done properly.

The filbert will bear nuts at an early date, in fact you find them on the layer and in the nursery, but the tree must have some bearing capacity before you can expect much. When the tree is five or six years old you can expect a crop of some consequence, increasing each year until it is in full bearing from 12 to 15 years of age. The average mature filbert tree, from 12 to 15 years old, bears 10 to 30 pounds yearly; even 50 pounds, depending on conditions.

HARVESTING AND CARE

The harvesting and care of the filbert nut is a simple matter. The nuts ripen in September and October and fall from the tree. The Barcelona and some other varieties are self-husking but the DuChilly, White and Red Aveline and others require husking. This is done by hand so far but doubtless whenever the production justifies it, machines will be invented to do the work.

The nuts when gathered should be spread out to dry and season in a warm room, which enhances the flavor. The nut is rich in food value, exceptionally healthful and delicious to the taste. No harmful effects result from eating as plentifully as one desires.

MARKET

There is little danger of an over supply of filberts. The United States imports yearly over 25 million pounds of the nuts. They are inferior in every respect to our home production as one can easily ascertain by eating and comparing the two—the home grown and the imported. Furthermore as the nuts become more plentiful the per capita consumption will naturally increase. Also, our population is increasing yearly while the territory in which the filbert can be grown is limited to this Northwest country.

SUMMARY

Plant only on good land—fertile, deep soil, well drained.

Buy the best tree you can get, looking both to the tree and the root system.

Be sure you get the variety of trees you order. Do not plant the nuts or seedling trees.

Prepare your soil and plant the trees carefully in the most approved manner.

Do not allow the roots to dry out. Under no circumstances neglect the cultivation and proper pruning.

Take off the sprouts or suckers as fast as they appear. They rob the tree of vitality.

A well cared for filbert grove will bountifully repay you and be a fine legacy to your heirs.

DISTANCE TO PLANT

One acre planted 20 x 20 feet takes 108 trees. On heavy, rich bottom soil it might be advisable to plant 25 each way or 70 trees per acre. DuChillys are sometimes set 16 feet each way due to their dwarf habit of growth.



GRAFTED WALNUT TREES

We are extensive growers in grafted walnut trees and have been since 1911. To outline the history of the walnut industry in the Pacific Northwest would entail so much subject matter and has been done so often by others and is pretty general knowledge that we are giving only the briefest essentials herein.

The culture of walnuts throughout the Pacific Northwest has reached such proportions that it bids fair to become one of the richest horticultural crops in this district.

Walnuts do not adapt themselves to various soils and locations as widely as filberts. For one thing they root deeper, are more subject to frosts, and need more air drainage. They are best adapted to hill soils where the drainage is good or the mellow soil of the valleys where there are no frost pockets. It is important to avoid soggy and white land. This applies to practically all orchard crops.

Planting walnuts commercially, one has to figure on the heaviest possible yield to meet competition but every farm and home should plant a few for their own use. Now, too, they are the most widely used tree for shade and curb planting.

VARIETIES

Vrooman Franquette is grown practically to the exclusion of all other kinds now in the Pacific Northwest commercially. This variety has proven to be the best yielder, of highest quality and most hardy for the Northwest, blooming late enough to insure regular crops of finely filled nuts. It is a large, long shaped nut and standard.

We also grow a few Mayette. It is large and round, and thin shelled; is preferred by some people for home use on account of its fine, sweet flavor. Being an earlier boomer it may bear some years where Franquette would miss; besides, the two together may cross pollenize and bear heavily. In the second generation, or seedlings, an excellent nut is produced from these trees; grown from first generation nuts selected from choice Franquette grafted trees.

We find that East of the Cascade Mountains, they prove hardier and seedlings usually differ, resulting no doubt in better cross pollination and a better yield where more than one are planted. It is also cheaper.

Although walnuts are self-fertile and will bear good crops, it has been demonstrated lately and pretty well known by experienced planters, that certain pollenizers do help considerably in heavier yields. Under the present strain of economic conditions we must be assured of good to heavy crop yearly.

The variety most highly recommended around Dundee and Newberg, Oregon, is the late Maylon. It has been top grafted a good many years for this purpose, used about 1 to 20 trees. It is a large, round nut, deep veined, and thin shelled. The scion wood for grafting is very hard to get so we can supply only one Maylon to twenty Franquette trees, as we have not enough to go around.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHOLE MEATED, GRAFTED BLACK WALNUTS

Thomas nut. Very large, thin shelled, excellent flavor, easy to crack for whole meats. Tree is a very fast grower and early bearer.

Stabler nut. Large, thin shell, excellent cracker, kernel sweet and rich. A very prolific bearer of whole and half meated nuts. These black walnuts will thrive where any black walnut will grow. It will pay to plant these to otherwise unproductive land. The timber will be valuable in years to come and very good market for the nuts.

CUTTING BACK YOUNG WALNUT TREES WHEN PLANTED

This is up to each individual planter. Many successful walnut growers differ in opinion. Our suggestion is to cut back at least one-third of the height of the grade you buy and as roots on walnuts are two to three years older than the tops, when transplanted, you cannot expect the root to support the full top the first year, at least in the larger grades.

HOW TO PLANT

In setting walnuts, the hole should be dug roomy enough to receive roots, without crowding, and should be set about two inches deeper than what they stood in the nursery row. Top soil should be put in first and the dirt gently firmed as it is being put in (do not ram nor pound dirt in), and see that roots are imbedded in a natural way, and not crowded. We contend that a hole made good and roomy, enough so to receive the tree in good shape without crowding, is better, for we believe that, by having the hole right in size, about 3 by 3 feet, trees make a better start the first year, and are not so liable to dry out. In pruning the roots when setting, they should be given each one a clean cut at ends with a sharp knife; this also applies to tap root. When setting walnuts in the spring, it is well to turn a bucket of water around the tree, after being set; this will settle the soil around the roots. There is nothing technical about setting trees; only necessary to use good judgment.

CHESTNUT GROWING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Present indications show encouraging possibilities for Grafted Chestnut groves on the Pacific slope, particularly in the Northwest. Chestnut growing in the East is no longer a profitable industry. Disease and weevil have caused heavy losses to their groves. The West has never suffered from these adversities.

Bearing groves in Oregon and California show very heavy yields at exceedingly early age. Trees of the grafted type are paying good at seven years and will under favorable conditions produce more than 125 pounds to the tree at 10 years. Yields of 2000 to 4000 pounds per acre may be expected from trees 12 to 15 years of age. The fact that we are capable of producing fine chestnuts that are sold in car lots at 15 to 20 cents per lb. and that we are importing many millions of pounds of chestnuts from foreign countries, should interest the progressive horticulturist. The future for chestnuts will no doubt be good. The

cost of producing and harvesting this crop is nominal. They require no special spraying, pruning or thinning. The nut falls free from the burr.

Chestnuts will adapt themselves to ordinary orchard soils with proper drainage. For large, rich, brown, glossy nuts far superior to those of our foreign competitor, we are receiving a premium of 5 to 8 cents per lb. Chestnuts produced in the Northwest show beautiful color, well filled burrs, large size and heavy tonnage.

The following sorts of grafted chestnut trees are proven sorts for this Coast and a variety should be planted to insure good cross pollenization:

Fuller. Medium size, sweet flavor and fine quality. An excellent keeper and drops free from the burr.

Progress. Medium size, exceedingly fine flavor. Tree a strong grower. Drops free.

Large American Sweet. An extremely large nut, highly colored, ripens early and demands best prices. Drops free from the burr.

Colossal. A very large chestnut, deep brown, glossy color. Strong grower; excellent flavor and often grows the size of a 50-cent piece. Drops free from the burr.

Chinese Hairy Chestnut. A large, sweet, blight resistant Chinese sort.

Chestnuts will respond to the same cultivation, fertility, drainage and cover cropping as a walnut grove. Chestnuts do not blossom until summer time and are sure croppers.

The field for expansion in the chestnut industry is great. Markets are good, and a grove of chestnuts will prove to be a valuable asset to any farm in the Pacific Northwest.

YOUNGBERRIES

This profitable new fruit yields 20,000 boxes per acre, and up to \$750 profits.

Prices: 1 year: Each, 15c; 5, 70c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$25.00.

2 year: Each, 20c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.35; 100, \$9.00; 1000, \$75.00.

STRAWBERRIES

Uncle Sam's Own Introductions—The Latest in Strawberries

Dorsett. (U. S. D. A. No. 633.) A vigorous growing variety. The fruit is conic in shape, size large, color bright red, flesh light red, juicy, without cavity; possesses high dessert qualities. It is medium early.

Fairfax (U. S. D. A. No. 613.) The berry is sweet, rich flavor, shaped uniform blunt conic, large, bright red, flesh red to dark red without cavity, very firm.

Price of Dorsett and Fairfax: Extra good plants, true to name, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$2.50; 300 for \$5.00, postpaid.

Fairfax and Dorsett are June bearing.

FIGS

(Oregon Grown and Acclimated)

	Each	10	100
Two year old	\$.25	\$1.00	95c
One year old	1.00	.75	65c

Varieties: Gillette, Latturala Honey Fig, Black Persian.

PATENTED ROSES

(New Creations)

Blaze. Plant patent No. 10. \$1.50 each.

Better Times. Plant patent No. 23. \$1.50 each.

Countess Vandal. Plant patent No. 38. \$1.00 each.

Governor Alfred E. Smith. Plant patent No. 62. \$1.50 each.

Golden Climber. Plant patent No. 28. \$2.00 each.

Mary Hart. Plant patent No. 8. \$1.00 each.

Nigrette. Plant patent No. 87. \$2.00 each.

Souvenir. Plant patent No. 25. \$1.00 each.

Token. Plant patent No. 95. \$1.50 each.

Princess Von Orange. Plant patent applied for. \$2.00 each.



For Complete Fruit,
Rose, Shade and Ornamental Tree
Prices and Descriptions, see
Our Regular Catalog



*Owing to present business conditions and
in order to keep strictly in line with the standard market
prices we do not feel justified in issuing a price
list on fruit and nut trees to cover
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